

**Reads Cleveland and the "Sound Money"  
Democrats Out of the Party and  
Nominates "Silver Dick" Bland  
for the Presidency.**

"In the discussion of this question of silver coinage there are some things that ought to be conceded, because they can not be truthfully or honestly disputed. Of these things I may note the following:

"1. That gold and silver are both recognized in the constitution as the money metals of the country.

"2. That from the adoption of our first national coinage laws in 1792 down to 1873 the silver dollar was, by the express terms of the law, made the unit of value.

Gov. Stone of Missouri.

"2. That during the first century of our national life both metals had free entry to the mints of the United States, but the silver dol-

The democratic party was universally regarded as the uncompromising opponent of silver demonetization and favored restoring it to its former rights in the mintage of the country. The democratic party was the champion of actual practical bimetallicism and hence of

Because of Mr. Cleveland's hostility to silver, I openly and publicly opposed his administration. I was elected to Congress in 1882, and in a public speech I delivered at Jefferson City, Mo., declared my opposition to his nomination. I gave an account of his financial views, and expressed a belief that the tariff would be eliminated and the government would divide his party from one ocean to the other. Nonetheless, after his nomination, I was elected to Congress with the united and eloquent support of the people with the utmost loyalty and vigor. We were all told that the tariff was the question of superior and inferior, and that we must not touch it. But we must let the money question alone for the present. And so we accordingly subordinated our views on the money question, repressed our feelings, and we went into the fight, fought a great battle and won a splendid victory.

But I turned to shake on my lips. Tariff legislation even has proved a disappointment. Hardly had our shouts of victory died away before the air was heavy with the words of the tariff. The tariff was relegated to the rear.

During that struggle we were told that Mr. Cleveland was really in favor of bimetalism, and that so soon as the obnoxious gold law was out of the way he would inaugurate a financial policy favorable to silver legislation. But the bill was passed, and Mr. Cleveland, however, was soon blasted by his veto of the bill to coin the silver seigniorage, and by an equally prompt veto of the bill to authorize the president to suspend the gold standard, and to waive its option to pay its currency obligations in either coin. This new policy made every obligation of the United States government payable in gold, and the country, though vast sums were, by the terms of the law and the obligations themselves, payable in silver, was nevertheless put on the gold standard. The laws of congress and the action of the president, and we were brought at once not only to a single standard, but to a single metal, gold, and to metalism. The immediate result was a disastrous panic. And to maintain this new policy, the government of the United States has been put under the guardianship of New York bankers, who have made millions of dollars out of it, and who are negotiating the bonds sold by the government to maintain the gold standard in the treasury.

Whether gold monometallism or bimetallic

of men having the same opinions and advanced the same policy. I am a Republican, and Republicans have heretofore represented opposing ideas. The great advantage was one of the great questions about the policy of the republican party, since 1873, has opposed the free coinage of silver; the democratic party has been in favor of it. In this way, then we will have the anomaly of two great opposing parties entirely agreed upon the policy of the Democratic party, and done by a complete surrender and reversal of the policy of the democratic party. I am positively, obstinately and unalterably opposed to the policy of the Democratic party, fighting in the ranks of the Missouri democracy, for the free coinage of silver. I desire to see the Democratic party, and the people by the side of the same old democratic warriors. If others have lost courage or changed their minds, I will not follow them to any other party affiliations. But I protest against and oppose any man or set of men either leading or kicking the democratic party into the

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Here the convention of democratic editors,  
and friendly friends of the State for a state  
democratic convention to declare the position  
of the party in this state. The fact that such  
a convention is necessary, and that it is  
seemingly necessary, and that a battle is to be  
fought for its control, is alone sufficient to in-  
spire confidence in the future of the State, and  
to our ancient faith. Time and again the  
Missouri democracy has declared for the free  
collage of silver, but now the country is told  
that the silver is not to be used.  
Gentlemen - the press, none can do more  
than you to set this doubt at rest. Arouse the  
people, and let them know that their  
love for the old party of the people; put  
into their blood the fire of battle, and we will  
win the day. We will win the day, and we  
will win the day, and we will win the day,  
it, that the democracy of this great state is still  
true to the memory of Jefferson and Jackson,  
and to the principles of liberty, equality,  
and inalienable rights.

dollar or an eighty-cent dollar, or any other dollar that will not honestly pay a hundred cents in gold and silver, promptly purchased a hundred dollars' worth of bonds, and offered them to his fellow life savers. Neither the honest man nor the dishonest man would defraud the debtor. The democrats would with whom I co-operate are opposed to both the one and the other of the money schemes for the relief of the indebted. Of course, when the Morgan-Bell syndicate of Wall street bankers accepted the gold standard, they were not thinking of the poor man who has to pay for cents and sees them at 13, the pocket the difference with trembling and apprehension of the danger menacing the working man. They were not thinking of the man who has to pay the option buy bank stocks with their money at 75 cents, the forthwith seek their closest man from the silver craze. It is by such pharisaical pretences as such underlings and that pharisee pretence to be caught and defrauded.

result of legislative enactment. If it should be determined that the relative value of the two metals is not affected by the enactment, the commercial value of the gold coinage will be the same as the commercial value of the silver coinage, and to the extent that the gold coinage is more valuable than the silver coinage, the gold coinage will be more valuable than the silver coinage. If it should be determined that the relative value of the two metals is affected by the enactment, the commercial value of the gold coinage will be the same as the commercial value of the silver coinage, and to the extent that the gold coinage is more valuable than the silver coinage, the gold coinage will be more valuable than the silver coinage.

metallism and there will be no serious or

### THE COLLEGE GRADUATE.

He May Work an Influence in the World if He Will.

Reports from colleges general throughout the United States are to the effect that the graduating classes of 1895 have been larger than those in any other previous year. This is, of course, a prominent feature of our national development, and may be strained even so far as to be regarded as another gratifying sign of returning prosperity and a sign of an annually increasing roll of college graduates is the best of evidence that the door of opportunity is being kept wide open for American youth; for although a liberal education is not absolutely necessary to success in life, it is never-

very great. Popular intelligence is not so easily influenced in the way of life, and when it is both duly recognized and appreciated. As Bishop Potter pointed out to the students at Union college the other day, the well-educated man, albeit in the hands of a demagogue, may easily become "the master of his less sophisticated brother."

The man of learning may not be as rich, as adroit, as aggressive or as apparently successful as the man of ordinary information, but he is not so easily or forgotten in the mad scramble for place or for power, or in the contentions of political factions. Outspoken or later inferior men will be as certain to employ him as they are to employ a paradoxical instance) the wise and great once esteemed it a favor, in an hour of supreme trial and suspense, to listen to the utterances of an ungraded Lincoln, but a man who is not a student and a seer: Philadelphia Record.

Book Bound in cloth or in leather.

twenty-two rubies. The diamonds on each corner, which are almost hidden in their golden setting, and the orange-colored lacquer with which they are fastened, are each worth about five thousand dollars. The book itself is on parchment, entirely written by hand. It is valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. There is said to have been over one hundred thousand visitors present in Isnan Ruza the day the holy relic was enshrined.—*St. Louis Republic.*

**Don't Starch Embroidery.**  
Linen and denim, whether embroidered in white or colors, do not need any starch. They should be ironed when damp, and will then be smooth and strong. Wash them in lukewarm suds—never letting the water be really hot—and have them where they will dry quickly, but not directly in the sun. In this way the color of the threads will not fade. Starch will be preserved. Embroideries should always be ironed on the wrong side, and ironed until perfectly dry.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—Modern industry has a foothold in the Arctic regions. Mines are worked on a large scale, and a railroad recently operated, and is now being extended. This is the case in Sweden, where the Lulea-Gellivare railroad, built for the purpose of carrying iron ore from the Gellivare mines to the seaport of Lulea, extends fifty miles above the Arctic circle, and drops the latitude of being the first railroad to cross

**The Sedalia Meeting Resulted in a Permanent Organization—Officers Elected, and an Address to the People Issued.**

A like committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Missouri, as follows: Col. W. F. Switzler, Boonville Democrat; William McNamee, Col. W. F. Switzler, Boonville Democrat; H. C. Bixler, Lexington Intelligencer; T. B. White, Warsaw Enterprise, and W. O. LeJewett, Shelbyna Democrat.

Adjournment was taken till 1 p. m., and in the meantime the editors visited Association park, where, at 11 o'clock, Hon. R. P. Bland, introduced by Mayor J. M. Smith of Sedalia, addressed a good audience.

On reconvening the committee or permanent organization reported the selection of the following officers:

President, Col. W. F. Switzler, Boonville

At the conclusion of an address by Gov. Stone the convention adjourned until evening, and the delegates again visited Association park, where they listened to addresses by Senator Cockrell and Col. Switzler.

1. That gold and silver are both recognized in the constitution as the money metals of the country.
2. That from the adoption of our first national coinage laws in 1792 down to 1873 the silver dollar was by the express terms of the law made the unit of value.

York and New England financiers, has sought to lead the party away from its ancient policy upon this question, and to bring it into financial ideas advocated first by the old federal party, then by the whigs, and finally by the republicans. For this reason I openly opposed his nomination in 1892. The fact that a convention has been called in Missouri for August 6 is alone sufficient to indicate a startling departure, a dangerous menace to our ancient

**TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI:**—A large percent. of the democratic editors here assembled are conductors of weekly country newspapers, and are in daily personal intercourse with the people. Therefore they are in close touch with the people, and enjoy opportunities favorable

of weights and measures," and "no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver

6. Nor can it be successfully denied that the act of 1873, which is often characterized by Mr. Carlisle as "the most gigantic crime of the nation," was a "policy of debasement" indicated this ratio by increasing the commercial value of gold and lessening the commercial value of silver. The act, however, contains no message of the act, showing that the ratio of the value of gold to silver was to be continued to rise year after year, until it has

9. Some of the opponents of free silver coinage, even among our democratic friends, claim to be bimetallicists, but oppose free coinage because of the proposed ratio of 16 to 1. Many of these reasons, in our opinion, justify this ratio. But it may be stated as a remarkable conclusion of the contention by the enemies of free coinage that while they persistently oppose the ratio of 16 to 1 they suggest no other as better.

10. It is claimed that if the free coinage of silver were adopted its effect would be to drive gold from our shores. Without admitting that this would be the case, it is at least well be questioned whether the present and rapidly incoming evils of demonetization

maintained we confidently appeal to the financial history of some of the great nations of Europe. For nearly a century France maintained bimetalism, the free coinage of both silver and gold. In 1884 she had \$537,000,000 in legal tender silver in circulation, and at the same time \$848,000,000 in gold. That is, France had within \$75,000,000 in gold as much as both England and Germany combined, both of the latter being gold standard countries. Why didn't silver drive gold out of France?

The democratic friends of free coinage of both gold and silver are in a large majority in the state, but of what practical avail is a large majority without a plan of campaign and literally without organization.

While all this and more is true of the friends of free coinage in the democratic party in the state, the advocates of the single gold standard are marshalling their forces, be they few or many, for the conflict. Be it, therefore, resolved

**Vultures and a Dead Tiger.**  
The vulture is seen at its best where a dead tiger, brought into camp to be skinned, is exposed in the open. Over head is a cloudless sky, and not a bird to be seen in that great void by the

Horn.

A black and white portrait of a man with a full beard and mustache, wearing a suit and bow tie. The man is shown from the chest up, facing slightly to the left. The portrait is framed by a decorative border.

But there was also one "wudin-be" purchased by a man who had melted in that same fire \$1,000 of gold coins. The gold coins of the "Gold and Silver Trust" were lost to view in a lump of yellow bullion without a single sign of governmental stamp thereon. And this one who held gold finds that the commodity value of his bullion is nearly, if not quite, equal to that stamped upon the gold coins by the United States mint. He has learned, at least, that the bullion value and the mint value of gold are very much the same and that therefore gold is by far the best metallic money.

not taking silver for coinage at 16 to 1 has destroyed the demand for silver. In a government like ours, which as an entity is simply all of us, there can be no demand created either for silver or anything else, except the integral parts of the composite evolve that demand; only the people of the United States by their generally expressed desire for a thing can create a demand for it.

Yours Faithfully,  
J. SKERRING MORTON

discharged from the employ of the Wabash railway for drinking after spending his wife's fortune. The fact in the case are as follows: Frank Rogers, formerly of Greenville, Ill., son of E. R. Rogers, a minister, is alive and well and a resident of this city. His wife was formerly Miss

**RUSSIA AND JAPAN.**

**Present Status of the Negotiations Relative to the Evacuation of Liao Tung.**

**New York, July 26.**—A special cable

| promoting the cause of free silver.:

**THE FARMER IS HAPPY!**  
The farmer reporting 60 bushels of Winter Rye per acre, 5 tons of hay and 50 bushels of Winter Wheat has reason to be happy and praise Salzer's seeds. Now you try it for 1936 and sow now of grasses, Wheat and Rye. Catalogue and Samples free, if you write to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and send this slip along. [K]

"TALK about tender-hearted children," said Anna Post, rocking reflectively in her chair, "I never saw anybody so equal the Marshes boys. You couldn't ask either of 'em to fetch in a pail of water, but he'd burst right out crying."

# Sarsaparilla

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of the Age.

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MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**

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1101 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the

# IMPERIAL GRANUM

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark stain near the top center. A vertical crease or fold line is visible on the right side, and the binding edge on the left shows some stitching or staples.